

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

Business in the Share Market has been very slack to-day. Banks are firmer, sales having been put through at 207 per cent. premium for the end of the month, and leaving off with buyers at that figure; sales at 211 have been negotiated for August 31st. Union Insurances are still in demand at quotation, and Chinese Insurances have advanced to \$230 per share without including holders to part. Hongkong Fires are wanted at quotation, \$350 per share, sellers offering to come to terms at 352½. Docks are weaker and have been parted with at 58 premium for the end of the month. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—165 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—165 per cent. premium.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,650 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—\$1,500 per share, Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$1,000 per share.  
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex div., buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$382½ per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—58 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$51 per share, premium, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share, sellers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$209 per share, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—2 per cent. premium.  
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$163 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex int.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7  
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/7  
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/7  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8  
 Credits, at 4 months sight 3/8  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months 3/8  
 ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 3/8 @ 3/8  
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/8  
 Credits, at 4 months sight 4/8  
 ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 2/4  
 ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 2/4  
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72½  
 Private, 30 days sight 73½

## OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$530  
 (Allowance, Taels 20.)  
 OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$560  
 (Allowance, Taels 32.)  
 NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$615  
 NEW PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$620  
 NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$610  
 OLD PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$600  
 OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest.....\$592½  
 NEW BENARES (high touch) per chest, \$562½  
 NEW BENARES (low touch) per chest, \$560  
 NEW BENARES (bottom).....per chest, \$565  
 PERSIAN (best quality).....per chest, \$520  
 NEW PERSIAN.....per picul, \$415  
 (Allowance, Taels 24.)  
 OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, \$365  
 (Allowance, Taels 8.)

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

Barometer—1 P.M.	30.05
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.02
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80
Thermometer—4 P.M.	81
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	76
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	77
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	75
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	76
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	74
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	75
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	73
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	74
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	72
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	73
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	71
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	72
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	70
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	71
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	69
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	70
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	68
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	69
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	67
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	68
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	66
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	67
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	66
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	64
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	63
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	64
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	62
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	63
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	61
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	62
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	60
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	61
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	59
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	60
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	58
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	59
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	57
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	58
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	56
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	57
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	55
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	56
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	54
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	55
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	53
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	54
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	52
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	53
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	51
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	52
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	50
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	51
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	49
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	50
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	48
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	49
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	47
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	48
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	46
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	47
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	45
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	46
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	44
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	45
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	43
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	44
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	42
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	43
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	41
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	42
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	40
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	41
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	39
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	40
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	38
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	39
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	37
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	38
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	36
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	37
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	35
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	36
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	34
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	35
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	33
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	34
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	32
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	33
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	31
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	32
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	30
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	31
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	29
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	30
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	28
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	29
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	27
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	28
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	26
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	27
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	25
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	26
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	24
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	25
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	23
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	24
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	22
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	23
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	21
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	22
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	20
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	21
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	19
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	20
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	18
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	19
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	17
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	18
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	16
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	17
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	15
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	16
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	14
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	15
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	13
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	14
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	12
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	13
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	11
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	12
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	10
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	11
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	9
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	10
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	8
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	9
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	7
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	8
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	6
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	7
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	5
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	6
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	4
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	5
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	3
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	4
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	2
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	3
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	1
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	2
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	0
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	1

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Dry Thermometer.	Wet Thermometer.	Weather.	Hourly Rain.	usually falls.
30.05	80	SE	4	80	78	Cloudy.	—	—
30.02	81	SE	4	81	79	Cloudy.	—	—
30.00	82	SE	4	82	80	Cloudy.	—	—
29.98	83	SE	4	83	81	Cloudy.	—	—
29.96	84	SE	4	84	82	Cloudy.	—	—
29.94	85	SE	4	85	83	Cloudy.	—	—
29.92	86	SE	4	86	84	Cloudy.	—	—
29.90	87	SE	4	87	85	Cloudy.	—	—
29.88	88	SE	4	88	86	Cloudy.	—	—
29.86	89	SE	4	89	87	Cloudy.	—	—
29.84	90	SE	4	90	88	Cloudy.	—	—
29.82	91	SE	4	91	89	Cloudy.	—	—
29.80	92	SE	4	92	90	Cloudy.	—	—
29.78	93	SE	4	93	91	Cloudy.	—	—
29.76	94	SE	4	94	92	Cloudy.	—	—
29.74	95	SE	4	95	93	Cloudy.	—	—
29.72	96	SE	4	96	94	Cloudy.	—	—
29.70	97	SE	4	97	95	Cloudy.	—	—
29.68	98	SE	4	98	96	Cloudy.	—	—
29.66	99	SE	4	99	97	Cloudy.	—	—
29.64	100	SE	4	100	98	Cloudy.	—	—
29.62	101	SE	4	101	99	Cloudy.	—	—
29.60	102	SE	4	102	100	Cloudy.	—	—
29.58	103	SE	4	103	101	Cloudy.	—	—
29.56	104	SE	4	104	102	Cloudy.	—	—
29.54	105	SE	4	105	103	Cloudy.	—	—
29.52	106	SE	4	106	104	Cloudy.	—	—
29.50	107	SE	4	107	105	Cloudy.	—	—
29.48	108	SE	4	108	106	Cloudy.	—	—
29.46	109	SE	4	109	107	Cloudy.	—	—
29.44	110	SE	4	110	108	Cloudy.	—	—
29.42	111	SE	4	111	109	Cloudy.	—	—
29.40	112	SE	4	112	110	Cloudy.	—	—
29.38	113	SE	4	113	111	Cloudy.	—	—
29.36	114	SE	4	114	112	Cloudy.	—	—
29.34	115	SE	4	115	113	Cloudy.	—	—
29.32	116	SE	4	116	114	Cloudy.	—	—
29.30	117	SE	4	117	115	Cloudy.	—	—
29.28	118	SE	4	118	116	Cloudy.	—	—
29.26	119	SE	4	119	117	Cloudy.	—	—
29.24	120	SE	4	120	118	Cloudy.	—	—
29.22	121	SE	4	121	119	Cloudy.	—	—
29.20	122	SE	4	122	120	Cloudy.	—	—
29.18	123	SE	4	123	121	Cloudy.	—	—
29.16	124	SE	4	124	122	Cloudy.	—	—
29.14	125	SE	4	125	123	Cloudy.	—	—
29.12	126	SE	4	126	124	Cloudy.	—	—
29.10	127	SE	4	127	125	Cloudy.	—	—
29.08	128	SE	4	128	126	Cloudy.	—	—
29.06	129	SE	4	129	127	Cloudy.	—	—
29.04	130	SE	4	130	128	Cloudy.	—	—
29.02	131	SE	4	131	129	Cloudy.	—	—
29.00	132	SE	4	132	130	Cloudy.	—	—
28.98	133	SE	4	133	131	Cloudy.	—	—
28.96	134	SE	4	134	132	Cloudy.	—	—
28.94	135	SE	4	135	133	Cloudy.	—	—
28.92	136	SE	4	136	134	Cloudy.	—	—
28.90	137	SE	4	137	135	Cloudy.	—	—
28.88	138	SE	4	138	136	Cloudy.	—	—
28.86	139	SE	4	139	137	Cloudy.	—	—
28.84	140	SE	4	140	138	Cloudy.	—	—
28.82	141	SE	4	141	139	Cloudy.	—	—
28.80	142	SE	4	142	140	Cloudy.	—	—
28.78	143	SE	4	143	141	Cloudy.	—	—
28.76	144	SE	4	144	142	Cloudy.	—	—
28.74	145	SE	4	145	143	Cloudy.	—	—
28.72	146	SE	4	146	144	Cloudy.	—	—
28.70	147	SE	4	147	145	Cloudy.	—	—
28.68	148	SE	4	148	146	Cloudy.	—	—
28.66	149	SE	4	149	147	Cloudy.	—	—
28.64	150	SE	4	150	148	Cloudy.	—	—
28.62	151	SE	4	151	149	Cloudy.	—	—
28.60	152	SE	4	152	150	Cloudy.	—	—
28.58	153	SE	4	153	151	Cloudy.	—	—
28.56	154	SE	4	154	152	Cloudy.	—	—
28.54	155	SE	4	155	153	Cloudy.	—	—
28.52	156	SE	4	156	154	Cloudy.	—	—
28.50	157	SE	4	157	155	Cloudy.	—	—
28.48	158	SE	4	158	156	Cloudy.	—	—
28.46	159	SE	4	159	157	Cloudy.	—	—
28.44	160	SE	4	160	158	Cloudy.	—	—
28.42	161	SE	4	161	159	Cloudy.	—	—
28.40	162	SE	4	162	160	Cloudy.	—	—



## SHANGHAI.

His Excellency Li Hung-chang is not expected to leave for the North for the next few days; indeed, we understand, that he has not yet fixed the date of his departure, or the steamer he will use. During the remainder of his stay it is advisable that he should see as much of the foreign settlement as possible.

We hear that another collision has occurred in the dangerous passage for steamer navigation, the Pihou river. The steamer *Taku* came into port this afternoon (July 2nd) with a damaged bow, covered by two pieces of wood; and it is reported that she has been in collision with the *Fungshun*. At the time the collision is said to have taken place, the *Fungshun* was bound up the Pihou to Tientsin, while the *Taku* was bound down to Shanghai.

The Mitsui Bishi Mail Company's steamer *Takago Maru*, Captain Young, which left for Japan this forenoon (July 4th) went ashore in the river near Halfway Point. She collided with a junk, and in endeavouring to avoid cutting the junk in two, she went ashore, and a great list to port. The junk a large one, fitted up about thirty yards from the steamer, and had on most gone, part of her stern stove in, and her sails torn. The tugboat *Fairy* was alongside the *Takago Maru* at three o'clock, and lights have also been sent to her assistance.

We hear on good authority that a telegram was sent a few days ago from Shanghai to Paris announcing the settlement of the dispute between China and France. The object of such false news is supposed to have been for commercial purposes, and from Reuters' telegram, dated 28th June, which we have already published, it appears that the Marquis Tseng denied it as a publically-contradicted statement. The authorship of the telegram from Shanghai, we understand, rests between two persons.—*Courier*.

Judge Denny gave a dinner to Li Hung-chang on Saturday evening. Among those present were the Governor of Hunan, the Tao-tai of Shanghai, a brother of the Chung-fang, who is not in office, and his son, Li Ching-fang; among the foreign guests were the Hon. J. Russell Young, Mr. Glover, Mr. Drew, and Mr. P. V. Grant. Everything passed off very satisfactorily.

The steamer *Takago Maru* which left here this morning (the 4th inst) has gone ashore at the lower end of the Middle Ground, and at the time the *Kungyin* passed up this afternoon she was hard and fast, and canting over at an angle of about 45 degrees. At that time the water was falling. The ways of the heathen Chinese are certainly very peculiar. We are told that an auction took place at the Wharves, where about 2270 bags of damaged sugar were put up for sale, some of them partly empty. Some of the Chinese put their heads together and purchased the sugar for 72 cents to 1.15 per bag, and the auctioneer went away with a profit. After the sugar was sold, the number of the number put up the same sugar again to auction, and it was sold at a profit of about 15s. 300.

On the 30th ultimo, a collision took place in the Pihou River, above Everlasting Bend. The *Taku* was bound down the river on her way to this port, and the *Fungshun* was bound up the river to Tientsin with the tide and consequently had the right of way. Signals were exchanged, and the *Taku* stopped to allow the *Fungshun* to pass, when the helms of the *Taku* took the ground, and the tide acting on her bows sent her across the stream, and the bows of the two vessels collided. The bows of both vessels are considerably damaged.

We regret to learn that the steamer *Shanghai*, Captain Martin, is ashore on the bank on the Wuchang side of the river opposite Hankow. She left the Company's Hulk which lies at the upper end of the Hankow Bund about eleven o'clock on the night of the 29th ult., and in getting into the fairway on her voyage down the river, she mistook the light of the Russian gunboat *Morge*, which was lying on the Wuchang side, for one of the steamers lying in the middle of the stream. The result was that in trying to round the gunboat, which occurred during a heavy rain storm, the *Shanghai* grounded on the bank on the Wuchang side. The *Shanghai* unfortunately was very light at the time she stranded, and she is so shelved up forward that her fore-foot is out of the water, and the natives can wade down to the paddle-wheels. At the stern she has about 30 feet of water. The *Kiangshui* went over to try and tow her off between 11 and 12 a.m. on the 30th, but she was unsuccessful in her endeavour. The *Pekin*, the next steamer up, was expected to make another attempt, but we hear that the *Jianghu* has been sent up specially to aid the unfortunate steamer. The *Kiangshui* brought down the passengers of the *Shanghai*, among them being Messrs. Darling, Church, Cole, Pinckney, Rodwell, and Hawes.

About one o'clock this afternoon (July 2nd), the residents living on and near the Bund were startled by the promiscuous firing of guns. Chinese commenced running helter-skelter towards the Bund, and in a very short time thousands had congregated there. At the Kiangshui Road jets there were ten or twelve small boats, some of which were dressed with flags. Two Chinese Alphabetical gunboats, one with a junk in tow, were just steaming along opposite the Custom House. One anchored on the Pootung side opposite Messrs. Russell & Co.'s, and the other one steamed up to the Arsenal. On making inquiry we were informed that Admiral Ou Ou Yang, of the Chekiang Province had just arrived. He landed at the Kiangshui Road jetty from a steam-launch, and proceeded as once to Li Hung-chang's quarters. He was accompanied by a large number of the Bund as he landed. He is a pleasant looking old man and his hat is ornamented with a red button. The Admiral, after an interview with H.E. Li, left the Kiangshui jetty a little after six this evening in a war junk, towed by a small steam launch, and proceeded up river, under the usual salute. The junk was accompanied by several other smaller ones, and there was a large concourse of Chinese present to witness his departure.—*Mercury*.

## CHEFOO.

June 25th. Yesterday a new chapel, which has been erected on the premises of the English Church Missionary Society, was opened by Bishop Scott, and will be used for public worship whenever a minister of the Anglican Church is in residence.

I hear that the Rev. C. J. Corie leaves for England this week, to resign his post. He is a young man who has already served nearly twenty years. Two of the young men who have been studying Chinese at the mission accompany him to England, where they are to be further prepared for missionary work in China.

The Band of H.M.S. *Audacious* is to play in front of the Club this evening. A notification has been courteously sent round this time by H.M. Consul, to whom, as well as Admiral Willes, thanks are due for the promised favour.

H.M.S. *Darling*, *Curaçao*, and *flying* have arrived during the week.

Readers of the *Union* will be pleased to hear that the British Consul at this port has called upon all the Hotel-keepers under his jurisdiction to provide themselves with licences, and that the keeper of the house I referred to a week ago has to furnish the security of two householders prior to the issue of a licence, the promise shown in dealing with this matter makes one regret that *Choo* has a number of houses which are out of the British Consul's reach.—*Temperance Union Correspondent*.

## LI HUNG-CHANG SIGHT-SEEING.

It is not often that our settlement can boast of having such an illustrious personage as the Grand Secretary Li as a visitor. Li has been amongst us for over a month, and it has often been remarked that it was a wonder he had not tried a foreign carriage instead of sticking to his old sedan chair. Yesterday afternoon Judge Denny, U.S. Consul-General, invited Li to take a drive, and visit some of the foreign industries. He kindly accepted the invitation. At 3.30 p.m. yesterday Li started, accompanied by his son, His Excellency John Russell Young, United States Minister for China, and Judge Denny, United States Consul General, in a European carriage, for Messrs. Russell & Co.'s Silk Filature, where they were received by Mr. F. D. Hich, Mr. Brunat, and Mr. Smith. The Grand Secretary was anxious to know the ins and outs of everything, and appeared to take great interest in all that was told him. He asked the number employed in the establishment, and wanted to know if the natives were quick in learning the different branches of their profession. When told that the Chinese were under Europeans, both male and female, he asked how and where the Europeans were obtained, and as to the nature of the contracts made with them. Li asked Mr. Denny, if it were possible for the Chinese to learn to conduct an establishment of that kind, and he was told that it was an easy matter, as many had already learnt their business. He then inquired into the cost of the building plant, &c., the price of the cocoons, silk, &c. After Li had been all the premises, he expressed his desire to be provided for the occasion, and then the party started for the Shanghai Water-works. On the way Li spoke of the foreign carriage, and said it was extremely comfortable, even more so than his sedan chair. On his way to the Water works, everything of interest was pointed out to him, and on arriving there he was received by Messrs. McLeod, R. E. Wainwright, J. M. Ringer, J. W. Hart, F. W. Gallie, R. Mackenzie, and J. Simpson. Li was asked to be the first to turn on the water, and he seemed to be very pleased with the idea, that he should be chosen as the first to set the Water Works, that he had heard so much about, in motion. When the water was turned on, it came in with a rush which quite surprised him. He was also asked to let the first water into the tanks, which he did with much delight. Everything was explained to Li, and he enquired into the working and cost of the machinery, saying that he hoped in time to see a Waterworks at Tientsin. He expressed himself highly delighted with his visit, and thanked his entertainers, wishing them every success in their undertaking. The party then started back to the English Settlement.

On his way Li said he should like to see how the foreigner lived. He was told that they drove up Bubbling Well Road and stopped at the Country Club. He went all over the building, and watched the members playing billiards and lawn tennis. After leaving the Country Club the party drove to the Bubbling Well. The party then returned to Li's quarters, where he expressed himself highly satisfied with his afternoon's outing. Judge Denny did well in inviting the Grand Secretary to visit the foreign industries; it helps to weaken the powers of *Fungshun*, and to prove that the many things that have been said against Western improvements are far from being correct, and we have not the least doubt that we shall see, before very long, the results of Li Hung-chang's visits with Judge Denny to these places, and that it will prove a benefit to China. We are informed that Li will dine at the United States Consulate to-night.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

It should be understood by the public, as it is known to the profession, that the aim of exercise is not solely to work the organism which is thrown into activity, though that is one, and a very important part of the object in view, because as the living body works it feeds, and as it feeds it replenishes, and that is to call into action and stimulate the faculty of recuperation. Those who believe in the existence of a special system or series of trophic nerves will not object to this designation, otherwise recuperation function as a separate "faculty," and those who believe nutrition to be effected in and by the ordinary innervation will recognize the sense in which we employ the term in italics. It is through defect or deficiency in the vigor of this faculty that unaccountable feasts of strength, whether of mind or muscle, are found to be exhausting. The task is performed, but the underlying faculty of restorative energy or power of recuperative nutrition is lost in the particular part exceptionally exercised is not in condition to respond to the unusual call made upon it. When a man goes into training, or, which is practically the same thing, when he habituates himself to the performance of a special class of work, he so develops this recuperative power or function that the repair or replenishing necessary to restore the integrity or replace the strength of the tissue "used up" in the exercise, is instantly performed. The difference between being accustomed to exercise and able to work "without feeling it" and being barely able to accomplish a special task and having it "taken out" of one by the exploit, whether mental or physical, is the difference between possessing the power of rapid repair by nutrition and not having that power in working order, so that time must elapse before recovery takes place, and during the interval there will be "fatigue" and more or less exhaustion. The practical value of a recognition of this common-place fact in physiology will be found in the guidance it affords as to the best and most direct way of developing the power or faculty of recuperation by exercise. Many persons make the mistake of doing too much. Exercise with a view to recuperation should never so much exceed the capacity of the recuperative faculty as to prostrate the nervous energy. The work done ought not to produce any great sense of fatigue, if "exhaustion" be experienced, the exercise has been excessive in amount. The best plan to pursue is to begin with a very moderate amount of work, continued during a brief period, and to make the length of the interval between the cessation of the exercise and the recovery of a feeling of "freshness" the guide as to the increase of exercise. We do not mean that false sense of revival which is sometimes derived from the recourse to stimulants, but genuine recovery after a brief period of rest and the use of plain nutritious food. If this very simple rule were carried into practice by those who desire to "grow strong," there would be less disappointment, and a generally better result, than often attends the endeavor to profit by exercise unintelligently employed.—*Lancet*.

## EXERCISE AS AN ART.

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THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [546]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

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CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [541]

THE HALL & HOLTZ, CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

THE List of Applications for SHARES in the above named Company will CLOSE at SHANGHAI, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

Shanghai, 4th July, 1883. [540]

CARD.

COMFORTABLE BOARD & LODGING TO BE HAD AT MODERATE TERMS.

Apply to A. L. BARRETTO, No. 223, Spring Gardens.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [542]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 31, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

Apply to A. F. PEREIRA, No. 1, Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Street.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [545]

NOTICE.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 8 o'clock P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren will be made cordially welcome.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533]

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The French mail steamer *Sinai* left Saigon for this port on the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here on the morning of the 15th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

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## DEPARTURE OF LI HUNG-CHANG FROM SHANGHAI.

We mentioned in this morning's *North-China Advertiser* that preparations were being made for the departure of His Excellency Li Hung-chang, and that we should not be surprised to hear that he left either to-day the 4th inst. or to-morrow. He leaves to-night in the *Haan*, Capt. Dirksen, and proceeds to Tientsin. Whether he will stay there or go on to Peking is not yet certain; great as his power undoubtedly is, he has to comply with the request of the Tsung-li Yamen. His departure does not necessarily mean that negotiations between him and M. Tricou have been entirely broken off; and should the French Minister have further proposals to make there is no doubt that they would receive every consideration from the Grand Secretary, who can only advise the Tsung-li Yamen and not dictate their course of action.

So far as the negotiations have at present gone, there seems but a remote chance of a friendly settlement of the dispute unless pressure is brought to bear on France by some of the great European Powers. There is no doubt that the Marquis Tseng has been in communication with Earl Granville, and that an assurance has been given that the British Government is disposed to act with other Great Powers in the furtherance of a peaceful settlement of the dispute. But the question is, will the other Great Powers co-operate with the British Government? It is but reasonable to suppose that the British Government will try and avert hostilities, to prevent inconvenience to her great commercial interests in the East; but the other Powers are much less interested and their course of action is uncertain. The terms proposed by M. Tricou have not received favourable consideration from the Chinese, and the departure of Li Hung-chang seems to us to give France but two alternatives—either for M. Tricou to follow the Grand Secretary north, and negotiate with the Tsung-li Yamen, or to proceed with her belligerent line of action in Annam, leaving China to act as she pleases.—*Courier*.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

THE Departure of the Company's Steamship

"JORGE JUAN"

Captain Thebaud for the above Port is postponed until TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at FOUR P.M., owing to the receipt from Manila of unfavorable views as to the weather.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [530]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 30th July instant, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [546]

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## To-day's Advertisements.

THE HALL & HOLTZ, CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

CAP



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1883.

The cholera, we understand, still wears a serious aspect. Five deaths have already occurred on board the *Dale*, and the sick man on board the *Douglas* died this morning and was buried at sea. Two more vessels, the *Namoa* and *Chi-yuen*, have gone over to the quarantine station. The *Namoa*, which left Swatow on July 2nd, arrived in harbour at 5.45 p.m. yesterday afternoon and was at once despatched over to Stonecutters Island; but the *Chi-yuen*, which left Swatow on the 4th inst., and arrived in Hongkong at 6.45 p.m. was allowed to lie for about an hour in the midst of the shipping before receiving orders to take up her place at the quarantine ground. This hardly seems all right, and we cannot impress it too strongly on the officials concerned, that no times should be lost in placing all vessels from an infected port, in quarantine immediately on their arrival in harbour.

The hasty arrangements made by the Government on Stonecutters Island are the reverse of satisfactory. Dr. Marquis has gone over from the Government Civil Hospital, and will no doubt be most assiduous in his attentions to his patients; but so far he has neither accommodation nor the appliances necessary to fight against a disease of this character. A few tents have been borrowed from the military; but what use will they be in the event of a heavy rain storm? Where are the baths and other appliances indispensable in cases of cholera? Space will not permit us to deal at length with the matter to-day; but we will make one suggestion which we submit to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor. The hospital ship *Opium* is lying idle in the harbour. She is admirably suited for the purpose. The naval authorities ought to be ready to afford all the assistance in their power in a case of emergency, so that there should exist no difficulties in the way of procuring this floating hospital. Let the *Opium* be towed over to Stonecutters Island, and a proper system of segregation adopted without loss of time. There has already been too much time lost by neglecting practical measures.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 31st July, were—European, 100, Chinese, 1,855; total 1,955.

It is gratifying to learn, says the *Japan Gazette* of the 29th ult., that there is strong prospect of the *Sumida-Maru* being ultimately floated and taken into Nagasaki, where she can be docked and once more made seaworthy.

We regret to observe from our Yokohama exchanges that cholera has made its appearance in Japan, with fatal results.

A Regular Lodge of United Service, No. 1341, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening at 7.30 for 8 o'clock, precisely.

## ONE for the lawyers.

The law looks up the man or woman who steals the goose from off the common. But the goose which stole the man from the common, who steals the common from the goose.

And another for those who go to law—  
"One of the Seven was wont to say: 'That laws were like colubres; where the small flier were caught, and the great break through!'"

As we stated some time ago a couple of Japanese men-of-war will proceed to Annam to watch the course of events, should war ensue between France and China.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the Company's steamer *Sindh*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

We are authorised to state that the report in this morning's *Daily Press* as to the sale of the ferry launch *Kowloon* to the French authorities for \$7,000, is entirely without foundation.

The steamship *Namoa* arrived from Swatow yesterday and shortly afterward took up a berth alongside the *Dale* and *Douglas* in the quarantine station off Stonecutters Island.

The following appointments are gazetted, under the provisions of Ordinance 7 of 1883:—Mr. Hugh MacCallum to be sanitary inspector; Mr. Joseph Gernain, to be senior inspector of nuisances; and Messrs. James Crichton and Joseph R. Grimble to be inspectors of nuisances.

The Fochow *Herald* regrets to hear that there is every probability of a famine arising in the Northern districts; the rice and potato crops at Ou Han and Ohing completely perished during a long drought. These localities being very far inland, irrigation is impossible.

A Paris telegram to the *Independant de Saigon*, dated July 25th, states that the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, has left Paris for London, presumably for the purpose of soliciting the good offices of the British Government in endeavoring to effect an amicable settlement of the Tongking difficulty.

A recent Paris telegram to a Saigon contemporary states that Prince Bismarck is seriously ill. The death of the "Man of Iron"—at the present crisis in European politics would complicate matters considerably—and such a contingency, if latest reports as to the state of the great German Chancellor's health may be relied upon, is by no means a remote one.

In our article on the cholera question, in Saturday's issue, we alluded to a report that was current in the colony to the effect that Captain Allison of the *Dale* had declared his intention of leaving his vessel unless some sort of relief was offered by the Government. We then expressed the opinion that this report was a mere canard, and Captain Allison writes to us emphatically denying that any such idea ever occurred to him.

We (*Fochow Herald*) learn that during one of the three fires which we noticed in our last issue, an inmate of one of the houses destroyed, met with a strange death. It appears, that being unable to obtain egress from the premises, owing to the density of the flames, he descended a well. On search being made two days afterwards, the unfortunate man was discovered in a state of asphyxia, and upon being rescued, only survived for about an hour.

We have been favored with samples of some Manila cigars for sale at the "City of Manila" Cigar Store by Mr. J. M. Basa as circulated in his "Express" of this day, and we do not hesitate in saying that they comprise some of the finest cigars ever imported in the Colony and would recommend those of our readers who indulge in the "fragrant weed" to give Mr. Basa's cigars a trial. The brands advertised are the "Perla" and "Cometa" del Oriente.

Says the *Japan Mail*.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the illness of His Excellency Iwakura has taken a favorable turn. His recovery is now spoken of as certain, and it is stated that a telegram has been received in Tokyo announcing his departure from Kyoto on the 25th instant in company with His Excellency Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kagawa, Vice Minister of the Imperial Household. His Excellency Inouye's projected stay in the Western Capital is doubtless to be attributed to his colleague's illness.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, a seaman of no fixed residence, faced the "beak" this morning on a charge of being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the Police while in the execution of their duty last Saturday. Pim Aving, a hawker, stated that he had his stall in Queen's Road West when the defendant came and took a few lalches for which he refused payment. The man was drunk so he told the fire water imbibed to clear. Cunningham thereupon smashed a basin and some other things which were on his stall. He did not like this treatment, and called out to the police. Lal Akum P.C. 205, said he saw a crowd of people gathered in Queen's Road West. He dispersed the mob and was in time to see Cunningham knock down a teapot and a basin from the hawker's stall. He told the defendant to go away, but he, instead of doing so, made a great row, so he arrested the rowdy member. The unemployed seaman said he was drunk at that time and could not recollect what happened. Captain Thomsett fined him in the sum of \$1 with the option of doing a day's detention in the Arbutnot Road mansion, and further ordered him to pay 30 cents as amends to the hawker, or suffer one day further imprisonment. The unfortunate sailor went to the "Retreat."

It is officially notified that the Surveyor General (chairman), the Registrar General, the Colonial Surgeon, Captain T. C. Dempster, acting captain superintendent of police, and Mr. Hugh MacCallum, sanitary inspector (honorary secretary), have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to form a permanent Sanitary Board, to exercise supervision and control over all matters connected with sanitation in the colony.

IMITATION is the sincerest form of flattery. Our admirable morning contemporary of this date favors its readers with a milk-and-water copy of an article on the local cholera question, which appeared in our Saturday's issue. This is indeed journalistic enterprise. We are seriously thinking of regularly sending copies of our proof sheets to the *Mail and Press*, so that they can fix up their daily *rechauffe* without the least personal inconvenience.

THE Annamese officials whose arrival is daily expected in order to take over the four gunboats from the Chinese Government, as mentioned in the *Telegraph* of the 7th instant, are, so we are reliably informed, to be received here by a deputation of Chinese officials from Canton who will conduct the party of illustrious visitors to that port where the preliminaries and details of the transfer of the men-of-war will be settled.

THE Haiphong "Special War Correspondent" of the *China Mail* hears "on very good authority," that M. Teyou, the French Minister to China, has come to some satisfactory arrangement with Li Hung Chang on the question of the protectorate of Annam, but the particulars are not yet known here. "If this genius may be believed, we will in future have to send to Haiphong for our Shanghai and Peking special intelligence. We anxiously search the columns of the *Mail* every night with the hope of discovering another sketch map of the seat of war in Tongking—or that long expected and equally instructive essay on "Japanese and Chinese Dogs."

The law of libel, says the *Weekly Despatch*, is being kept prominently before our notice. In *Munster v. Lamb* a question of considerable importance is now decided, namely, that an advocate can say what he likes of the party opposing his client so long as his remarks have any relevance whatever to the matter in hand. This principle will be fully approved by the legal profession, who will enjoy wagging their tongues with impunity, or, at any rate, with no other control than that of professional etiquette. But the public is likely to feel differently. Judges may be trusted with the privilege of saying what they think right about the parties in an action, for they are presumed to remain impartial until guilt is proved. But the very position of an advocate obliges him to hold strong views against his opponent, and many a reputation may be injured under the operation of the law as now decided. The law of libel required to be affirmed in many respects.

"The ignorance of Englishmen as to the real capability of the horse's hoof," says Mr. F. Ashley, of 46, Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch, London, in a letter to a home contemporary, "is amazing." He gives several instances of horses working in England without shoes, and states that the fact of horses being able to work well in tips becoming recognized may be taken as a "decided approach to shoeing at all." Mr. Ashley states that some time ago he went down to Romford, in Essex, where he saw a pony belonging to Mr. Read, of Holm Lodge, which had come into that gentleman's possession with feet so diseased that they were thought to be incurable. Mr. Read took off the pony's shoes, and the feet became sound. The animal is now doing Mr. Read's work barefooted, to his owner's perfect satisfaction. Mr. Ashley's own old chestnut, with its four white feet, has been without shoes of any kind for nine months. The longest journey he has driven him barefooted was 29 miles, on March 29th this year. The macadamized road was as hard as could be, and in parts stony and hilly; but the old horse went sound, and was sound the next morning. His hoofs, which had been given time to grow and harden, being unchanged by this journey. Mr. Ashley will show him to anyone who cares to see him, and also the cast of a fore-foot of a mare after two years' work barefooted on the stony hilly roads near Totnes, South Devon. This hoof shows no sign of undue wear, though the mare has done, as her owner writes, 90 miles on the road in one week. A horse known to Mr. Ashley at the East End of London has done the work of his master (a doctor) barefooted for over five years. It is singular that more trials are not made in this direction, yet the conviction grows that horses' shoes may be dispensed with under many conditions, if not under all. We think the time is not far distant when the rule will be to allow horses to depend solely on the provision made for them by nature.

## HONGKONG LAW AND LAWYERS.

## JUSTICE.

## ONZALO V. CHIARINI.

Is there any truth in Goldsmith's well-known saying that "Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law?" When Sir John Powell wrote in 1801—"Let us consider the reason of the case. For, nothing is a law that is not reason," was he in real earnest, or did he write in bitter satire of what MacKillop, in his famous comedy "The Man of the World," describes as a sort of hocus pocus science that smiles in your face while it picks your pocket? When Sir William Jones wrote in his ode in imitation of *Alcaeus*, somewhere near the end of the last century, that—  
"Foolish law, that steals the colored will—  
Of thieves and gluttons alike,  
His engines, crowding good, repeating ill—  
Legal matters must have been managed in a different fashion to that now in vogue, or the very respectable Sir William Jones was an old sanctimonious humbug and time-server. Another philosophic scribbler, Samuel Rogers in 1810, who

adorned this terrestrial sphere between the years 1763-1855, made himself a consummate idiot by writing—  
"That very law which moulds a tear  
And bids it trickle from its source,  
That law preserves the earth a sphere  
And guides the planet in its course."

We hardly think that Mr. Roger could have referred to the law which prevails in Hongkong, in the above lines, as they were published under the heading, "To a Tear." The very practical law which reigns supreme at the present time in this colony, cares very little for tears—it is a Mexican dollars. Some three hundred years ago another joker flourished, by name Richard Hooker. In his "Ecclesiastical Polity" poor old simple minded Dick—we, who used to know him well, delighted in addressing him as plain Dick—says: "Of law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is in the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world: all things in heaven and earth do her homage; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power." Poor old Dick Hooker! He ought to have lived three hundred years later in the fair island of Hongkong, and taken notes of the evidence in *Bulfinch v. Fraser-Smith*, and *Onzalo v. Chiarini*. Once upon a time there lived in England a man named Will Shakespeare; he was a most indifferent actor, but did passing well as a poet. He was not appreciated during his life-time; but centuries after his body was given as food to the worms, the world suddenly discovered that the struggling player was the greatest poet and delineator of human nature the world had ever seen. Honest, wicked, Will Shakespeare had something to say about the law. In one of his plays, "The Merchant of Venice"—which he wrote specially for his dear friend and patron Herr Shylock—per se—he said—  
"In law, who takes to himself and corrupt,  
But still his own will with a gracious voice,  
Obscures the show of evil?"

In another of his famous works—"King John," act 3, scene 1.—Honest Will says that—  
"Let it be lawful, that law bar no wrong."

One more passage from the Solomon of the middle ages can be recommended to the attention of students and professors of modern jurisprudence. It is from the sparkling comedy "Measure for Measure" and runs—  
"We must make a sacrifice of the law,  
Selling it up to fear the birds of prey,  
And let it keep one shape till custom make it  
Their partner in iniquity."

Having so much to say about the science called law, it would be passing strange if a thinker like Shakespeare had not also something to set down about the scientists who called lawyers. Well, it so happens that the Swan of Avon did have something to say about the "limbs of the law," in *Henry VI.* he says—"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." We all know that in this respect at least, Shakespeare's advice was not taken; the lawyers are alive, very much alive, and flourishing apace.

Now for a jump from the sublime to the ridiculous—from the grand days of the middle ages in England to practical money-grubbing ages in Hongkong in 1883; from Shakespeare to Sidney Thomas Roach, a professionally known lawyer, and to Giuseppe Onzalo, a circus proprietor, has been before the world for the past few years; he is as well known in the four quarters of the globe as the famous Barnum.

Our years on this terrestrial sphere have not yet reached the span allotted to Methuselah, but we can recollect the name of Chiarini in connection with Ashley's well-known circus in London more than a quarter of a century ago. In a word there is no shadow of a doubt on the face of the globe, with a higher reputation for professional skill, honour, and honesty, and possessing a manlier and more generous heart than the versatile Italian, Giuseppe Chiarini. There is no man more deservedly esteemed or more highly honored, in his arduous profession. Mr. Sidney Thomas Roach—otherwise Valdoire Onzalo—is an acrobat, and in company with three ladies, performs on the horizontal bar and triple trapeze. Some few months ago the Onzalos—for the sake of convenience we give them their professional appellations—were engaged in England by Signor Chiarini's London agent—Signor Pallavicini, if we mistake not, to come abroad and perform in a weekly salary of £25, passage money and board while travelling to be paid by Signor Chiarini, but no board or lodging to be provided in the towns visited. The Goodrich Family, the well-known clown "Perry, the Droll," Mr. Madigan, and others were engaged at the same time and under precisely similar conditions. It is a recognized custom amongst travelling showmen to perfectly well-known to every artist in the various professions—that salaries are paid in full, excepting during the time when the company is actually performing. We have heard, although very rarely, of theatrical artists receiving full salaries when travelling, but from our own personal experience of numerous companies that have visited this colony we are in a position to state authoritatively that it is a trade practice, a recognised custom that professional performers are only paid salaries whilst actually performing; but all travelling expenses are paid, including board during the journey, from place to place, by the employer. It appears that Mr. Onzalo's company was somewhat vaguely worded; by contract an omission on the part of Mr. Chiarini's London agent is not distinctly stated that salaries are only to be paid whilst the circus is actually performing. However, Mr. Chiarini is in possession of a letter from Signor Pallavicini in which it is clearly stated that Mr. Onzalo thoroughly understood and agreed to the terms of his contract, namely, that he should only receive salary when playing; and further that Mr. Onzalo gave his written assent to be now on his way from London to Hongkong, and that he was to be paid when playing. When Chiarini's Circus was in Manila, unfortunately both for the proprietor and some religious observances, prevented the company from performing for a considerable period. This was no doubt very hard on the poor artists; but it was still harder on Mr. Chiarini, who, owing to circumstances over which he had positively no control, was compelled to keep his large company of performers, his extensive stud of horses, and a menagerie of wild animals, at a heavy expense although he was not able to earn a cent. It was to meet emergencies of this kind that the "no play, no pay" clause was inserted in all artists' contracts. Mr. Onzalo became discontented at the game of being

without receiving any salary, and after a good deal of bickering, applied to the British Consul. Nothing could be done at that quarter, and so the arrival in Hongkong, Mr. Chiarini, who had not the least desire to take advantage of his employer, advised Mr. Onzalo, now that he was under the protection of his own laws, to take what legal proceedings he considered necessary. And Mr. Onzalo accordingly sued Mr. Chiarini for £737.50. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Russell, in summary jurisdiction last Thursday or Friday;

After some conversation in chambers the matter was adjourned till the following day. On Saturday morning Mr. Chiarini tells us that shortly before the opening of the Court, he went to his solicitors, and was rather astonished at being informed that at the last moment by his representative, formed at the last moment by his representative, that he (Chiarini) wanted to go on with his case, he must fight it out himself. Mr. Chiarini's solicitor, apparently, to our way of thinking, with a winning suit in his hand, threw up the game, and left the Italian gentleman—a stranger in a strange land—to get out of his difficulty the best way he could. This may be professional etiquette amongst English lawyers; but it nevertheless seems to bear very hardly on Mr. Chiarini. Mr. Chiarini wished to have the case argued out before the Court; this privilege was practically denied him, and the affair was settled by his paying the amount, and £185.08 legal expenses, for the somewhat dubious privilege of having a right to take proceedings against Mr. Onzalo at the termination of the last named person's agreement, or on receipt of the agent's documentary evidence from London.

We do not pretend to place our legal knowledge against that of Mr. Chiarini's late professional advisers; but at the same time we beg to leave to question the wisdom of throwing up a case, which, in the face of well known precedents, appeared to be an exceedingly favorable one. Trade practice carries great weight with a Judge, and an overwhelming weight of evidence could and has been brought forward in favor of Mr. Chiarini's contention. Besides there are almost similar cases on record in which plaintiffs suing on the same grounds as Mr. Onzalo have been nonsuited. The well known London Alhambra Palace case in 1864—*Lascelles v. E. T. Smith*—(a quotation from memory) is one, and there are others which could easily be unearthed. Justice Russell sits on the bench to dispense justice, and is not to be swayed by anything approaching it. He received justice to pay £737.50 and £185.08 legal expenses, on the most shallow pretences we have ever heard of. Signor Chiarini is not a travelling Rothschild. Now, presuming the vessel conveying his plant from here to Java ran ashore somewhere and was lost, is there any law in the civilised world that would compel him to pay Mr. Onzalo £25 per week and his board and lodging, to the end of his agreement? Such a contention would be simply preposterous. Again, supporting Signor Chiarini visited Haiphong, and the port was besieged for six months by the Chinese, so that during the whole of that time he could give no performances, would any law compel him to pay Mr. Onzalo £25 per week and his board and lodging? The fact is too absurd to be considered seriously. And yet this is the principle on which the worthy circus proprietor has been forced to pay £737.50 to Mr. Onzalo, and £185.08 legal expenses to the gentlemen of the long robe.

A strong point in Mr. Onzalo's contract—very much in favor of Mr. Chiarini's version of the agreement—appears to have been strangely neglected by the legal lights. When Mr. Onzalo is travelling, doing no work, earning no salary, Mr. Chiarini pays for his board, as well as travelling expenses, when he is performing, as well as board and lodging. Is it not, therefore, common sense to assume from these facts that the original agreement was as stated by Mr. Chiarini—the same agreement that holds good with the rest of the employees in the circus? The Onzalo troupe are a very long way from being first class artists; we have frequently seen far better exhibitions than theirs both on the trapeze and horizontal bar in a thirty-day circus in England; and £25 per week is a very good remuneration for one male acrobat, and three young ladies, who are probably not of much account. Let us be just: the Onzalos have been very popular in Hongkong; what little they do is done cleverly and artistically; and the young ladies are exceedingly pleasant to look upon. But we have no hesitation in saying that in no circus in the world could they command anything approaching the terms they assert they were offered by Mr. Chiarini's agent in London. There is a gross blunder somewhere in this farcical comedy. There is still another angle to this farcical comedy. The case it seems was finally settled on Friday, on which date the amount at issue was paid by Mr. Chiarini. On the same day the solicitors for Mr. Onzalo forwarded their bill of costs to the solicitors on the other side; and it was duly sent to Mr. Chiarini at the Hotel. Having to attend to his business at the circus Mr. Chiarini did not receive this communication when it was sent to him, and he therefore not immediately attended to Saturday morning he received an offensive communication from Onzalo's solicitors, stating that they had received no reply to their application for their costs, and threatening unless the amount (£130.58) was paid before 11 o'clock they would take proceedings; and Mr. Chiarini would be prevented leaving the colony until the amount was paid. We can find no fitting term to apply to proceedings of this kind. The name of Chiarini, is synonymous with honorable dealing in every part of the world. His word is practically as good as the Bank of England. He had plant and property in Hongkong worth over twenty thousands dollars at a low estimate, and yet a few hours after a legal difference is adjusted, a Hongkong lawyer has the nerve to dun and threaten this well known and universally respected gentleman for the paltry sum of £130.58. This is lawyers' justice.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
SIR,—It is now some time since very comprehensive Quarantine Rules have been issued by the Government of this Colony, and stringent enough to guard the health of the community as an unfortunate shipowner has learned to his cost; but of this they do not complain, recognizing the necessity for stringent rules in face of such a visitor as cholera; still in the name of humanity have the general public not come right to insist that these "Rules" shall be administered with some little show of common sense, and that the rules shall be discarded when human lives are at stake? We have a health officer, Sanitary Commissioner, and staff, and all the necessary machinery, but a stranger comes in here from an infected port with several hundred passengers on board, and reporting several deaths, yet no hours are allowed to elapse before anything has been done to remove the passengers, who were kept on board with disease in the vessel, and landed in the burning sun. The simple common sense and common decency of the public would not be so grossly deceived, and then it appears the authorities had no place ready to house the people. The machines formerly available had been removed to the Tsim Sha Tsui, and elsewhere, and meantime the people were dying. Truly then it is work for the new broom, and the handle-dance wants using somewhere. I enclose my card and remain, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
HONGKONG, 7th July, 1883.

## SERIO-SERIO.

HONGKONG, 7th July, 1883.

## CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

The farewell performance of the season was given on Saturday evening last when a large audience assembled to witness the wind-up show. An excellent programme was produced, the artists doing their level best to keep up the high reputations they have already earned here. Herr Mehden was in capital form and played his comet solo in a thoroughly artistic manner, while the orchestra did good work under his guiding baton. The Stoodleys gained much applause for their graceful performance on the slack wires and Don José Man Duka, Romano put the Zebra through his facings in capital style. Messrs. French and Angelo in their clever acrobatic interlude, Miss Emma Stoodley as the Fisherman's Wife, and the Onzalos on the triple trapeze also performed in the first half of the programme, which was brought to a close by Miss Ida Stoodley appearing in her famous equestrian scene, assisted by Perry, "the Droll" who treated the audience to some of his side splitters and button-busters as a parting shot. Mr. Perry has worked very hard since the opening night, and has made a very favorable impression on the Hongkong public by his keen satirical wit and laughter-moving harmless by-play. Pressure on our space prevents us from describing the concluding portion of the performance in detail, but we must not omit to mention that a very enjoyable outing was brought to a conclusion with the famous tiger scene in which the intrepid Johnsen banded his Bengal pets with his accustomed composure. The company are leaving to-day by the *De Bay*, and we heartily wish the genial Chiarini every success wherever he pitches his tent.

## HANKOW.

## (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

June 30th.

THE STEAMER "SHANGHAI," BADLY ASHORE.  
The tea business at this port will go on apace, Russian and English buyers competing freely for the second crops. The *Glamis Castle* has two-thirds of her cargo on board and leaves next week for Kiangsu to fill up. The *Nishni Novgorod*, of the Russian volunteer fleet, is loading for Odessa, making the twenty-first tea steamer loaded here this season. We have just received news of the *Stirling Castle*, sales, and shippers are much excited over the fact of the cheapest tea yet bought in China yielding such a poor result. This, coupled with the arrival of ten thousand half-chests at once this morning, has somewhat damped the ardour of buyers, and I should not be surprised to see a good quantity of "choice" tea directed to your market during the coming week in consequence; the more so as the last of our migratory buyers have now left us for fresh woods and pastures new. The last light departed yesterday evening in the *Shanghai*, but what was our surprise this morning to see the steamer piled up, almost high and dry, and the pilot in the water. It appears that the night being particularly dark and stormy, the pilot (native) in leaving the latter being anchored near this shore, in the usual berth of loading vessels, while the former had crossed over the river and was moored close under the right bank; naturally, therefore, in attempting to clear her by leaving her to port and steering, as he thought, down mid-channel, the pilot ran the vessel right up to the bank, where she now lies hard and fast, with her nose in the grass. The *Kiangsu* went down, but had, as tried to pull her off by means of the derrick, but was only to be expected to have a tearing out her bits. It looks as though the *Shanghai* would have to wait patiently for the river to rise a few feet before making another attempt to get off. What little cargo she had on board (a few hundred tons of tea for the *Glamis*) will be transhipped to the *Jeung*, and her passengers go on to-night in the *Kiangsu*. I need hardly say that it is a matter of general regret to see this fine and popular steamer in such an awkward position; she is, however, fortunate in getting aboard with a rising river and on a soft spot. Seeing the frightful weather in which steamers often get under way here at night and the almost inevitable nature of the party submerged banks, the wonder is that accidents are not much more numerous than they are.

The fact of the gun-boat *Murga* being anchored in this out-of-the-way place is due to her having cholera on board, which her crew unfortunately picked up while allowed liberty on shore here.

The river has risen four feet during the last week and the water-mark now stands at thirty-nine feet, seven inches. Exceedingly heavy rain has fallen here lately and the Han River, being in flood, our waters have changed from the chocolate hue I last described to pure yellow, the product of the Honan loess.—*Correspondent*.

## COREA.

## (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The first contingent of the Customs service for Corea, Mr. Meade, having been sent to the western side of the peninsula, Yenchow, the port of Seoul, and Yenchow, the northern opposite port, Lianyang, Mr. Macpherson is stationed at Seoul, and Mr. Macpherson, secretary, and general assistant, Mr. Kerr von Möllendorff, Mr. Stripping, Commissioner at Yenchow, with Messrs. Lantz and Woo Liang as assistants. Mr. Bakenly, an engineer, Mr. Morse, boat steward, Mr. Burrell, an examiner, and Mr. Lodge, a medical officer, are also attached to the service. The vessel, the *Yamato*, is a fine ship, and the crew is well equipped. The service is a very important one, and it is most satisfactory to find that the British Government is so well represented in this important part of the world. The service is a very important one, and it is most satisfactory to find that the British Government is so well represented in this important part of the world.

## STAMPS EXPECTED.

The Scotch Oriental Company's stamps, which have been ordered by the Government, are expected to arrive in Hongkong at the end of the month. The stamps are of various denominations, and will be used for the payment of duties on goods imported from the East Indies. The stamps are of various denominations, and will be used for the payment of duties on goods imported from the East Indies.



